

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

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June 27, 1845. 41-4f

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June 13, 1845. 39-1y

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Bate N. E. Rum,
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Daily expected and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

Garden Seeds.
FRESH and full assortment, growth of 1845. Just received by
WM. SAW.

Plantation Garden for the South.

BY T. AFFLECK.

These directions for the management of the Plantation Garden, being prepared for the latitude of Natchez, Miss., can very easily be adapted to a degree or two farther north or south.

The garden is a primary object on every plantation. Much is saved by it; and much added to the health and comfort of the laborers. Wholesome, well-cooked vegetables are preferable to anything else, during hot weather. The garden must be proportioned in extent to the number to be supplied from it. For one of some size, instead of a spot laid off in small beds, to be cultivated exclusively with the spade and hoe, select a piece of good ground, no matter what the exposure. Shape, if possible, an oblong square; run one main center walk or road lengthwise; and such others as may be requisite; and enclose the whole with a good and sufficient fence. Even though naturally very rich, add a coat of well-rotted manure, as early as practicable in the winter; and immediately turn it under, by running two good plows in the furrow, one behind the other—thus plowing it to the depth of ten inches, or as deep as the soil will admit of, even turning up a little of the subsoil, if not possibly bad. When in this rough state, even a slight freezing is of great advantage. As the ground is needed for planting, give a top-dressing of manure or rich compost, turning it under with a light plow; and if at all cloddy, run the harrow over it. As more correct and particular directions can be given, and with less repetition, where each variety of vegetables is treated of separately, that plan is here adopted, in preference to giving a monthly calendar.

Potatoes.—The sweet and the Irish potato are vegetables of great importance. They are cultivated here in the same manner as in the middle states, and should be planted as early as March or April.

Turnips are sown from the 20th of July to last of September—sowing three or four separate patches, at as many different times. They are usually sown broad cast, but would pay well for the trouble of drilling and tending. The turnip patch is most commonly enriched by penning the cows on the spot intended for it—but a piece of newly cleared ground is better, producing sweeter roots and fewer weeds.

Cabbages are produced abundantly in the south, if properly managed, and are the favorite vegetable on a plantation. They head best on old land enriched with stable manure. For early spring use, make several sowings of seed from the middle of August to first of October, of early York, sugar loaf, &c. During very cold weather, protect the young plants with stiff boughs, or magnolia leaves; or with stiff brush laid between the rows and covered with corn stalks and other litter. Plant out early in February. For summer use, sow in January, protecting as above; plant out when large enough. For winter use, sow drumhead or other large sorts, in April; let them stand in the nursery beds all summer, when they will run up a tall stem; during the rains in August, set them out in rich ground, laying their long stems in so deep as just to leave their heads out of the ground. If planted out sooner they will rot; if sowed much later than April they will not head; and the roots being placed tolerably deep in the ground, enables the plants to stand the autumnal drought. Plants from seeds grown in the South will not head.

Okra.—A large mess of okra soup, (called gumbo,) should be served on every plantation at least four days in the week, while the vegetable is in season. The pods are gathered while still tender enough to be cut with the thumb nail; cut into thin slices, and with tomatoes, pepper, &c., added to the rations of meat, forms a rich mucilaginous soup. It is planted about the first of March, in drills four feet apart, leaving a plant every two and a half or three feet, if the ground is rich, which it should be.

Peas.—Although the dwarf, marrow-fat, charlton, &c., are occasionally grown in sufficient quantity for plantation use, it is but rarely. They would form an excellent and wholesome addition to the rations. The crowder and common cow peas being of easy culture, requiring no sticks, being great bearers, and lasting all summer, are indispensable. In winter, the ripe peas form a fine variety. They are planted at any time from the first of February to the last of July, either among the corn or alone, in drills three feet apart, leaving a plant at every foot.

Beans.—Kidney or snap beans are planted in succession during March, April and May, either in hills two and a half feet apart, or in rows three feet apart, leaving a plant every four inches. The little white bunch bean sent from the north in such quantities, can be raised in the south as easily as any other sort.

Lima Beans, or butter beans, are grown in hills four feet apart, first planting a stout pole in the hill; plant first of April; leave alone to four plants; or they are drilled along the walks, first forming a rough sub-

of stakes or of canes for them to run on. They are easily cultivated, procuring and planting the stakes being the principal labor, and are very productive and nutritious.

Tomatoes are indispensable. Sow the seed in a bed that can be protected, early in February. Plant out as soon as there is no longer a danger of frost, in rows four feet apart, a plant every two and a half feet. A few seeds may be sown about last of April, and again about last of May, to bear until frost; the early plantings will cease to bear by August.

Onions and Scallions ought to be cultivated in considerable quantity. They are of easy culture and favorites with the people. Bunches of scallions may be divided, and set out in rows at any time from September to March. Onion seed is sown in drills during the fall or early winter, and are drawn while young, and used as scallions—leaving enough of plants to occupy the ground, where they will bulb.

Squash.—Of this there are two sorts, with many sub-varieties—the summer bush and the running squash. The former will produce the greatest number on the smallest space of ground—the latter, however, continue longer in bearing. Plant toward the end of March, and again about the middle of April; the bush sorts in hills three feet apart, leaving one plant in a hill; the running squash in hills seven feet apart, leaving two plants. The Kentucky cushaw, a large, striped, crook-necked sort, can be kept, with a slight protection, all winter. A good supply of squash is desirable, as a wholesome and favorite vegetable; it will moreover prevent your people using young, green pumpkins, which are very unwholesome. As the squash becomes fit for use, they must be picked off for us, or the plants will soon cease to bear.

Mustard, which may be sown broadcast, and tolerably thin, the seed being very small, in October or November, on a piece of good ground. Mustard makes a wholesome and favorite dish all winter, and early in the spring, boiled with a piece of pickled pork. Like turnips, when sown for the same purpose, it requires no cultivation, if the ground is tolerably clean.

When may a man be called drunk?
Well, Doctor, pray give us a definition of what you consider being *four*, that we may know in future when a cannie Scot may, with propriety, be termed drunk.

Well gentlemen, said the doctor, that is rather a knotty question to answer, for you must know there is a great diversity of opinion on the subject. Some say that a man is sober as long as he can stand up on his legs. An Irish friend of mine, a fire-eating hard drinking captain of dragoons, once declared to me, on his honor as a soldier and a gentleman, that he would never allow any friend of his to be called drunk till he saw him trying to light his pipe at the pump. And others there be, men of learning and respectability, too, who are of opinion that a man has a right to consider himself sober as long as he can lie flat on his back without holding on by the ground. For my own part, I am a man of moderate opinions, and would allow that a man was *four*, without being just so far gone as any of these. But, your leave, gentlemen, I'll tell you a story about the laird of Bonniemoon, that will be a good illustration of what I call being *four*.

The laird of Bonniemoon was a good fellow of his bottle—in short, just a poor drunken body, as I said afore. One occasion he was asked to dine with Lord B—, a neighbor of his, and his lordship, being well acquainted with his neighbor's dislike to small drinks, ordered a bottle of cherry brandy to be set before him after dinner, instead of port, which he always drank in preference to claret, when nothing better was to be got. The laird thought this fine heartsome stuff, and on he went filling his glass like the rest, and telling his cracks, and ever the more he drank the more he praised his Lordship's port.

It was a fine, full-bodied wine, and lay well on the stomach; not like that poisonous stuff, claret, that made a body feel as if he had swallowed a nest of puddocks.

Well, gentlemen, the laird had finished one bottle of cherry brandy, or as he called it, 'his particular port,' and he had tossed off a glass of the second bottle when his old confidential servant, Watty, came staving into the room, and making his best bow, announced that the laird's horse was at the door.

'Get out of that ye fause loon,' cried the laird, pulling off his old wig and flinging it at Watty's head. 'Do ye see, ye blethering brute, that I'm just beginning my second bottle?'

But maister, says Watty, scratching his head, 'tis a wondrous o'clock.' 'Well, what though it be?' said the laird, turning up his glass with drunken gravity, while the rest of the company were like to split their sides with laughing at him and Watty. 'It canna be any later, my man, so just reach me my wig, an' let the nag bide a wee.'

night, and Watty soon got tired of kicking his heels at the door; so, in a little while, back he comes, and says—

'Maister, maister, 'tis a wondrous o'clock!'

Well, Watty, says the laird, with a hiccup—for he was far gone by the time—it will never be any earlier. Watty my man, and that's a comfort, so you may just rest yourself a while while longer, till I finish my bottle. A full belly makes a stiff back.

Watty was by this time dancing mad, so, after waiting another half hour, back he comes in an awful hurry, and says he.

Laird laird, as true as death, the sun's rising.

Well, Watty says the laird, looking awful wise, and trying with both his hands to fill his glass, 'let him rise, my man, let him rise; he's further to gang the day than either you or me, Watty.'

This answer fairly dumfounded poor Watty, and he gave it up in despair. But at last the bottle was finished, the laird was lifted into the saddle, and off he rode in high glee, thinking all the time the moon was the sun, and that he had fine day light for his journey.

'Heech! Watty, my man,' says the laird, patting his stomach and 'speaking awful thick, 'we were none the worse for that second bottle, this frosty morning.'

Faith says Watty, blowing his fingers and looking as blue as a billyberry, 'your honor may be none the worse for it, but I'm none the better, I was.'

Well, on they rode, for cannyly, the laird gripping hard at the horse's mane and rolling about like a sack of meal; for the cold air was beginning to make the spirits tell on him. At last they came to a bit of a brook that crossed the road; and the laird's horse, being pretty well used to have his own way, stopped short and put down his head to take a drink. This had the effect to make the poor laird lose balance, and away he went over the horse's ears into the middle of the brook. The lairds, honest man, had just sense enough to hear the splash and to know that something was wrong; but he was so drunk that he did not in the least suspect that it was himself.

Watty, says he, sitting up in the middle of the stream, and stammering out the words with great difficulty, 'my man, there is surely something tumbled into the brook, Watty.'

Faith, ye may say that, surely,' replied Watty, like to roll off his horse with laughing, 'for it's just yourself, laird!'

'Hoot, fie! no Watty,' cried the laird with a hiccup between every word, 'it surely canna be me, Watty, for I'm here!'

Now, gentlemen,' continued the Doctor, here is a case in which I would allow a man to be drunk although he had neither lost his speech nor the use of his limbs.

Anecdote of Jarvis, the Painter.—There is a pleasant story related of Jarvis, the distinguished painter, to the effect namely, that walking down Broadway one day, he saw before him a dark looking foreigner, bearing in his arm a small red cedar cigar box. He stepped into his 'wake,' and whenever he met a friend, (which was once in two or three minutes, for the popular artist knew every body,) he would beckon to him with a wink to 'fall into line' behind. By and by the man turned down one of the cross streets, followed close by Jarvis and 'his tail.' Attracted by the measured tread of many feet, he turned round abruptly and seeing the 'procession' that followed in his footsteps he exclaimed:

'What for de debil is dis? What for you take me, eh? What for you so much come aft' me, eh?'

'Sir,' exclaimed Jarvis, with an air of profound respect, 'we saw you going to the grave alone, with the body of your dead infant, and we took the opportunity to offer you our sympathy, and to follow your babe to the tomb.'

The man explained, in his broken manner, that the box only contained cigars, and he evinced his gratitude for the interest which had been manifested in his behalf, by breaking it open and dispensing them very liberally to the 'mourners.'

Oregon—Irish Opinions on Peace and War.—Well informed men here do not believe in the probability of a third American war. They think whatever the U. States may have to fear, would be from naval attacks. It is worth observing, that the constitution of the British army is now very different to what it was in the campaigns of the peninsula. There are no longer any German regiments in the service, to keep the lines and to prevent desertion. The erection of Hanover into a kingdom has kept them at home under the eye of King Ernest, instead of sending them as formerly to bear the orders and wear the breeches of the horse guards. It is reported here that 50,000 troops are to be sent to assert the English claims in Oregon. You may count on 40,000 of them, at least, as settlers. There is hardly a mother's son of them that would not desert to the stripes and stars; and if our commander-in-chief were to give the order, they would be ready to follow.

know it. If he should not find it out before they sail, he will hear of it very soon after they land. I repeat again, America has nothing to fear, if she is able to defend her sea coasts.

As to the chimera of raising a negro insurrection, no one but a madman or a professed philanthropist ever dreams of such a thing. On the contrary, there is a strong conviction here that the whites of the South are quite able to manage the colored population, and that, if it came to an insurrection, they would not want aid from the North.

The message of President Polk is regarded in Ireland with no ill will. Our press—which is, whatever its wants, a most faithful mirror of the Irish mind—regards it as a national defiance to England. We are inclined to think England will not take up the gauntlet. But if she does, there will be other questions in settle as well as the Oregon question. We consider our title perfectly clear to every inch of Ireland; while you cry America for the Americans, we cry Ireland for the Irish; we will give a year's notice to quit the joint occupancy of the Union, simultaneously with yours to terminate the copartnership in Oregon.—*Dublin Correspondent of the Boston Pilot.*

Effect of the removal of protection on the revenue of Great Britain.—The following is an extract of the speech of Sir Robert Peel, on the reading of the Address in answer to the speech from the Throne:

Now as to trade. As I said, during the last four or five years we have been acting on the admitted principle of removing prohibitions—reducing duties—that is, destroying protection to native industry. That has been the principle, whether right or wrong, on which we have acted—the removal of protection to native industry. Now, what has been the result? I will give you the total amount of exports since the year 1839. The total value of British produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom was, in 1839, 53,000,000; in 1840, 51,000,000; in 1841, 51,000,000; in 1842, 47,000,000; in 1843, 52,000,000; in 1844, 58,000,000; that is, the rise from the year when the great evasion upon the protection of domestic industry was made by Parliament was from 47,381,000 in 1842 to 58,500,000 in 1844. But it may be said that the China trade made all the difference. Now let us deduct the whole of that trade. In 1842 our exports to all the countries except China amounted to 46,411,000; and in 1844 they increased by 10,000,000; amounting to 56,000,000. For the last year we can only have the account for eleven months preceding December. In 1843 the exports of our principal articles of manufacture to all parts of the world, including China, amounted to 41,011,000; in 1844, to 47,312,000; and, during the first eleven months of 1845, to 47,704,000. Such is the state of our foreign exports under this system of continued removal of protection.

Now let me take the revenue; the results of the revenue as bearing on this question—ought there to be high protection in a country encumbered with an immense public debt and heavy taxation? In 1842, I proposed a reduction in the Customs to the amount of 1,438,000; in 1844, I proposed a further reduction in the Customs duties to the amount of 273,000; in 1845, to that of 2,129,000. I estimated the total loss from these reductions at 4,418,000. How have these expectations been realized? Have 4,000,000, been lost? The total amount of the loss has been 1,500,000. In the Excise last year there was a reduction of a million in duties; the whole of the glass duties, the whole of the auction-duty, were taken off. The loss on that occasion was estimated at 1,000,000. Observe, that was no mere reduction of duties; there was no expectation, therefore, of recovering the revenue by increased consumption. I felt confident, that although the glass and auction duties were abolished, still, by vivifying other branches of industry, I should derive some compensation. What will be the fact on the 5th of April? Notwithstanding the total reduction, the absolute loss of a million, my firm belief is that the Excise will this year be more prosperous than ever. Notwithstanding these reductions, there has been a salient spring of prosperity which has supplied the void you caused by the remission of taxation. Well then, with that evidence before me, could I contend that on account of high taxation or great debt you must necessarily continue high protective duties? I have shown you that my estimates as to loss in the Customs have been already satisfied; that the Customs this year amount to nearly 20,000,000; that, comparing the Customs revenue of 1845 with the Customs revenue of 1842, after that diminution of taxation to the extent of 4,000,000, the Customs of this year, excluding from both years the revenue from foreign corn, are better by 100,000, than in the former year.

From the N. Y. Daily Globe, of the 12th ult.

A Dialogue between a Frenchman and a Chinaman.—The absurdity of a high or retaliating system of duties.

We commend to the especial attention of our especial friends of the Tribune the following dialogue between a Frenchman and a Chinaman. It is also hoped that our Democratic readers will not only peruse it, but study and keep it:

Frenchman.—Pray, Mr. Chinaman, why do you permit John Bull to send his goods to you at the low ad valorem duty of 6 per cent, when he saddles your teas with 100 per cent?

Chinaman.—Because we think it our interest.

Frenchman.—There is no reciprocity in this.

Chinaman.—It answers our purpose; and if John Bull is a fool, I see no reason why Chinamen should be so too.

Frenchman.—These strange notions of yours puzzle me.

Chinaman.—There is no puzzle in it. It is quite clear, if we saddle John Bull's goods with 100 per cent duty, they would cost us twice as much as they now do; would not that be punishing ourselves?

Frenchman.—I must admit this.

Chinaman.—We have the advantage of not only buying cheaper, but are benefited in other respects too; for, if at the low duty we are able to buy twice as much of his wares as we would at the high duty, he must take twice the demand raises their value, which is so much the better for us, as it takes less of our property to satisfy his claims.

Frenchman.—But then there is protection to your manufacturers. You lose sight of that.

Chinaman.—No. We consider it very bad policy to force the labor of the people to make articles that we can buy cheaper elsewhere, and which would be better directed to make articles that we can furnish cheapest to you in exchange for those that you can furnish cheapest to us.

Frenchman.—But suppose other nations will not exchange with you?

Chinaman.—It punishes all parties, as it compels us to make articles at home at a higher cost than our neighbors could furnish them at; but this is not our fault.

Frenchman.—It just occurs to me that John Bull may demand your goods in place of your teas.

Chinaman.—Well, suppose he does, we get double quantity of goods under the low duties that we would the high.

Frenchman.—But parting with your gold will ruin you.

Chinaman.—I want to part with it for something that is useful to me—for I can neither eat it, drink it, nor will it clothe me.

Frenchman.—John Bull is very knowing, and is sadly afraid of parting with his gold—he says it distresses him.

Chinaman.—Pray, ask John Bull how he gets possession of his gold, as he produces none at home. Does he not get it from other countries in exchange for manufactures produced by the capital and industry of his people; and does that distress him? and he is constantly bringing it home, and sending it out with advantage to himself.

Frenchman.—That is true; but will not the high duties imposed on your teas by John Bull very much abridge their consumption and the comfort of his people.

Chinaman.—No doubt it will, and injure his revenue too—but we cannot prevent that, nor can we make fools wise men. Frenchmen.—Raise your duties and coerce John Bull to lower his.

Chinaman.—John Bull is too obstinate to do that, and we will not punish ourselves in order that we may vex him.

Frenchman.—There is still a feeling in my mind that this is a one-sided business.

Chinaman.—It is a one-sided business.

But the balance of gain is in our favor.

Frenchman.—Then if, as you say, the balance is in your favor, how does John Bull pay you?

Chinaman.—The balance of account is a very different thing from the balance of advantage. In money matters nations never do a one-sided business. Fiscal regulations may stop business altogether, but the exchange of equivalents must be equal, directly or indirectly—they do not make each other a present of their property.

Frenchman.—Then, if I understand you, you think nations deal with you as individuals do in exchanging their wares—each gets from the other what is more valuable than that which he parts with; and by that means they both get rich?

Chinaman.—Certainly; the more extensive their trade, the rich they will get.

Frenchman.—Then you consider, it is a fallacy that a balance of trade can exist between nations trading with each other?

Chinaman.—There may be a debt due from one to the other for a time, as between merchants—but no permanent balance can exist unless in such a way as one lending another money, while the latter refuses to pay; this is the only one-sided business that exists.

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Friday, March 6, 1846.

Frenchman.—I see you Chinaman are shrewd fellows. Do you let your Emperor lay a duty on rice at the suggestion of the producers?

Chinaman.—Our Celestial Emperor knows better; he will not let the many starve for the benefit of the few; gives a bounty on rice coming into the country to feed his loyal people.

Frenchman.—But John Bull has an eye to the cash—he wants revenue.

Chinaman.—Experience by this time ought to have taught him better. Large consumption of imports at low duties produces the greatest revenue, as well as increases the comforts of his people.

Frenchman.—You have opened my eyes. It is but too clear that we Europeans deserve the name you give us—barbarian merchants.—We must profit by your wisdom, and become wise.

Horror of War!—A correspondent informs us that when the war excitement reached the interior of Mississippi, a certain brigadier general was on a visit to his plantation, near which there lived a young fellow who was about to be married to a sweet girl of sixteen. The brigadier, who was very fond of his fun, and most military men are, called upon the young man, and informed him that his business for that neighborhood was to collect furs for the war, which had been actually declared, that he had been drafted, and it would be necessary for him to set out for headquarters in an hour; that he had the Governor's order (pretending to read it) commanding him not to come without him. The youth was horror-stricken. He said he could not possibly leave the farm—had nobody to take care of his effects in his absence—and such like excuses were rolling out of his mouth when the general put a stop to them by assuring him that a great many others were in the same unfortunate fix, but go he must. At last the youth, driven to extremities, with tears in his eyes, told the general he was about to be married, and it was impossible for him to go just then. The general affected great concern for the poor fellow, but informed him that his orders were imperative. "Well, then, general," said the youth, warmed up to the highest pitch of excitement, "I would be sorry to have any difficulty with you, but the Governor may go to the devil with his orders, and I give you notice that I mean to do all my fighting in this war right here on Deer Creek." The general said he would report his peculiar case to the Governor, and get a release for him if possible.

The young man got married the next day; and our correspondent thinks if the General would call again he would find him willing to go.—N. O. Picayune.

An Economical Article.—A travelling correspondent of the New York Mirror, writing from the neighborhood of Porphopolis, tells the following story which he had from a Kentuckian, but which he allows others to believe as they please:

"We were speaking of the economy in using lard oil. He stated, that as he was riding through one of the business streets of Cincinnati a few weeks since, about eleven o'clock in the morning, he noticed that all the shops were closed, and even the shutters of the windows were fastened; yet persons were constantly going in and out. He could not account for it, but determined to inform himself on the subject; so he dismounted and entered a store. There he saw lamps burning brightly all about him, and men and women 'laying off' goods as though it were an every day affair. All was yet a mystery to him; but he could hardly believe his own senses, but mustering resolution, he inquired of a salesman, why they kept their shutters closed and used lamps? "And," continued the Kentuckian, addressing me, as he leaned forward and patted the neck of a "Rob," (the name of the noble animal which he rode,) "Stranger, what do you reckon the fellow said? Why, sir, he said that it was his opinion that I had lived to a poor purpose, if I had not yet discovered that lard oil was cheaper than daylight."

The Rev. Samuel L. Southard.—This promising and popular clergyman (son of the late lamented Senator Southard, of New Jersey) has declined the call to be Assistant Rector of Trinity Church, and it is the first instance of the kind on record. The salary, house-rent, and perquisites are about \$5,000 per annum; and when it is borne in mind that this is for life, Mr. Southard may be considered as having declined the most valuable pecuniary office in the United States. The Judges of the Supreme Court—the only permanent station of our Government—receive but \$4,500 per annum, yet whoever refuses the offer of a seat upon the Bench is excepted the high station of Bishop, a call from Trinity has ever been considered, and justly, too, one of the highest honors in the Church; and we are pleased to learn that the vote for calling Mr. Southard was the largest, on a first ballot, ever given in any Rector or Assistant.

Mr. Southard is, too, the youngest Divine who has been honored with such a call; and his having declined it is evidence of his conscientiousness and of his devotion to the present flock, from whom he receives in all but \$1,700 per annum. This is an exhibition of disinterestedness as refreshing as it is rare.—N. Y. Courier.

Iniquities of False Generosity.—A man may say of his friend, that he is a noble-hearted fellow—too generous to be just, and with too much spirit to be always prudent and regular. But he cannot be allowed to say even this of himself; and still less to represent himself as a hair-brained sentimental soul, constantly carried away by fine fancies and visions of love and philanthropy, and born to confound and despise the cold-blooded sons of prudence and sobriety. This apology, indeed, evidently destroys itself; for it shows that conduct to be the result of deliberate system, which it affects at the same time to justify as the fruit of mere thoughtlessness and casual impulse.

Such protestations, therefore, will always be treated, as they deserve, not only with contempt, but with incredulity; and their magnanimous authors set down as determined profligates, who seek to disguise their selfishness under a name somewhat less revolting. That profligacy is almost always selfishness, and that the excuse of impetuous feeling can hardly ever be justly pleaded for those who neglect the ordinary duties of life, must be apparent, we think, even to the last reflecting of those sons of fancy and song. It requires no habit of deep thinking, nor any thing more indeed, than the information of an honest heart to perceive that it is cruel and base to spend, in vain superfluities, that money which belongs of right to the pale industrious tradesman and his famishing infant; or that it is a vile prostitution of language, to talk of that man's generosity and goodness of heart, who sits raving about friendship and philanthropy in a tavern, while his wife's heart is breaking at her cheerless bedside, and his children pining in solitary poverty.

Correction.—In speaking of the military doings on the 23d, in last week's Journal, we made rather a funny error. We stated that the "Clarendon Guards" turned out, "accompanied by the Major General and Staff of the 45th regiment of Militia," when it should have been by the Major and Brigadier Generals and Staffs, in full uniform.

Map of Texas, Oregon, and California.—A few copies of Mitchell's new Map of Texas, Oregon & California may be had at the Journal office. The above work is well gotten up, and has been highly commended by the American press generally. We have but a few copies, and those desirous to procure a copy would do well to call soon.

Small Pox.—This loathsome disease—two cases of which we noticed last week, as having appeared in this town—we are glad to say, no longer exists in this place. It has now been fully twenty days since the two cases alluded to above first broke out, (which have entirely recovered,) and there has not been a solitary case since. We think we may, with safety, and without the fear of contradiction, pronounce Wilmington entirely free from the disease.

Tax Weather.—We have had very uncomfortable weather since the commencement of March. Rain, sleet, snow & wind, all combined, have prevented us from receiving any mail out of the State since last Monday. There are four Northern mails now due, and the failures are all beyond Weldon. They will all probably arrive to-day, (Thursday) as the disagreeable weather has broken, and we have a delightful warm sunny day.

Ireland.—Mr. Mooney, the distinguished author of the History of Ireland, has given our citizens two delightful entertainments, consisting of historical glimpses into Irish history, and specimens of her good old melodies. To-night Mr. M. gives us one Grand Historical Lecture upon his country—by which we shall obtain a complete image of the past and present character and condition of that most singular people, the Irish. And we shall learn more about the policy of England, her strength and her weakness—her designs upon this country—than probably most of us are aware of.

Congress.—We have received no papers from Washington since our last publication, consequently we are without any advice as to what Congress has been doing.

Baltimore and Wilmington Packets.—We see by an advertisement in the last Chronicle, that a line of packets between this place and Baltimore, will commence running on or about the 15th inst. Success attend the enterprise.

Penitentiary.—In this week's paper will be found a communication of Governor Graham, furnishing Penitentiary statistics. This document is prepared in pursuance of the Act of 1843-4, and its object is to enable the citizens of the State to form a more correct judgment of the Penitentiary question, upon which they will be called upon to vote in next August. We need not, we think, waste time in urging upon our readers the propriety of giving it a careful perusal. It bears upon a deeply important State question, and although short, it contains a large amount of information.

We see from the Standard of the 25th inst., that the name of James B. Sheppard has been recommended to the Central Committee, by a public meeting of the Democratic party, as a suitable candidate for Governor.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—By and with the advice and consent of the Senate—Romulus M. Saunders, of North Carolina, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. to Spain, in place of Washington Irving, at his own request recalled.

In the Union of the 24th ult., we find the two following appointments, confirmed by the Senate:

JAMES T. MILLER, Naval Officer in the District of Wilmington, North Carolina, vice Jas. Owen, removed.

WILLIAM WHITE, to be Deputy Postmaster, Raleigh, North Carolina, in place of Thomas G. Scott, resigned.

OREGON IN GERMANY.—The Washington Union of the 24th ult., says, that "Even in remote Germany, it would seem, the Oregon controversy has not failed to excite an unusual degree of interest. In proof of this we may mention that we have seen in the hands of a friend, a copy of a pamphlet edition of the Oregon correspondence, translated into German, and published by 'Carl Schueneman,' in the city of Bremen.

The typography is among the best we have ever seen, and we are assured that the translation is equally faultless. The impression produced by the letters, even in that distant quarter, among impartial and enlightened men, is signified by the very title page of the pamphlet—which is, "the title of the United States to the whole of Oregon rendered clear and unquestionable." This is, indeed, a high compliment to the able diplomatists who have espoused our side of the question.

James McDowell, Esq., of Rockbridge Va., has been elected to Congress, as the successor of Wm. Taylor, Esq.

The New York Journal of Commerce says, that a project is on foot to build a rail road in nearly a straight line from Boston to New York, passing through New Haven, Middletown, &c. Applications are before the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, for the necessary charters. The grade, it is said, will not exceed 50 feet to the mile in any case, and the distance is 50 miles less than by any other route.

No less than 10,114 bales of cotton, arrived at New Orleans 21st inst., the largest amount received any one day this season.

Twenty-five vessels cleared from this port the same day, even destined to foreign ports, and eight to different places in the United States.

BRITISH WHIGS.—The Lone Focos are very fond of applying this term to the Whigs, by way of reproach. When a Whig Administration puts forth any sentiments so palatable to the Aristocracy of Great Britain, as those contained in Mr. Walker's Treasury Report, which had such extraordinary honor paid to it by the British Parliament, we will acknowledge the impeachment. Until then, let us hear no more of "British Whigs."

We find the above paragraph in the Raleigh Register of the 27th ult. That paper is constantly committing the most singular and fantastic blunders, but the piece of nonsense contained in the above paragraph, we think, out Herod's Herod more completely than any thing which we have yet seen in its columns.

The Register would create the impression that Mr. Walker's report, which is so highly regarded in England for its intrinsic merit, that it has been printed and placed on the desks of the members of both Houses of Parliament, is congenial to the sentiments and feelings of the aristocracy of Great Britain, when precisely the converse of this is true. For what purpose, we would like to ask the Register, was this high honor done to the production of an American statesman? Was it not for the purpose of assisting the members of the British Legislature in the great work in which it is now engaged, of remodeling the tariff, and divesting it of its hitherto highly protective features? And who in England are those who have been for years laboring thro' good report and bad report, for this great financial change? Why the working classes. And who are they in England who have bitterly and systematically opposed the present beneficent measures of reform? Why the titled aristocracy of England. And still the Register has the hardihood to charge that the sentiments contained in Mr. Walker's able free trade report, are "palatable" to the aristocracy of England, when it is for these very principles that the working classes are contending, and against them the lords of the old world are waging the most bitter warfare. Did not Sir Robert Peel, in his great speech, when he introduced his financial scheme, allude to this very report in terms of high commendation, and is not that very Sir Robert Peel "caused black and blue" by the tory ultra aristocratic members of the House of Lords, for his free trade doctrines. So much for the pitiful, senseless sneer of the Register.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22. HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM YUCATAN.

We have just received two letters from Campeachy, dated 4th February, which were handed to a passenger, who kept them till yesterday. They are both from credible sources, and our readers may rely upon the information they give. The following is an extract from them:

"We are all here perfectly convinced that the annexation of Texas is one of those events which rarely occur, and which tend to make happy an unfortunate nation. Happy, very happy are the Texans, in having secured a solid and true protection from the U. States; and liberated themselves from the unworthy and imbecile government of Mexico. Yucatan needs now of this same protection. The Yucatecos are anxious to get it from the United States, and we have determined to send a committee to Washington, so as to propose to the Government of the United States, to protect us and give us aid, in case Mexico should once more attempt to impose upon us—for we are now determined to spill our last drop of blood in defence of our liberty and independence, and would rather die in the battle, or on the scaffold, than submit again to the Mexican Government, by which we have not been treated as brothers, but worse than slaves.

"Our own banner with the five stars, is now waving all over the peninsula, and we have sworn to keep it up as long as we have an arm to defend ourselves with, and never to allow the Mexican flag to show its colors again in our free and independent nation. Yucatan will not and cannot agree with the Government of Mexico; because a man of good moral and honorable sentiments can not will never agree with a rogue and scoundrel.

"Mexico does not desire to hold in its possession such a state as this; and if we can only obtain protection and aid from the United States, we will consider ourselves happy, and free from the tyrannical proceedings of that Government.

"Our people are disposed to enter into arrangements with the United States, which will be of some advantage to them. There is no contrary feeling—there are no divisions of parties—we are all joined, and our wish and determination is one throughout the country. We were born to be free, and we want to be free and independent.

"At Vera Cruz they have approved of our determination in separating from the Mexican Republic, but we must now wait until April next, when the Chambers will meet at Mexico, and we hope that by that time we may have entered into some arrangements with the United States Government."

We also have before us several printed circulars which confirm the sentiments and opinions expressed in the above extracts.—Delta.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival, last evening, of the steamship Alabama, Capt. Windle, we have Galveston dates up to the 19th inst.

Verbally we learn that the revenue laws and regulations of the United States went into operation at Galveston on the 17th inst., the Texas laws in the matter ending the day previous. The Alabama was the first vessel entered in Texas under the United States laws.

The public school system is about to be established in Galveston, as we learn under favorable auspices. [N. Y. Tribune, Boston Atlas, and New England papers generally will please notice.]

The Swiss Bell Ringers have been highly successful at Galveston, drawing forth the warmest encomiums from the press. They had given three concerts to full houses, and were about leaving for Houston when the Alabama sailed.

The local intelligence is of little or no importance. The following letter, from a friend of ours who has just landed in Texas, thinking he was entering a country of semi-barbarians, will open the eyes of some of those who have made it a point to decry that country upon any and every occasion:

GALVESTON, Feb. 19, 1846.

Friend Pic:—I freely confess that I have never been more agreeably mistaken at any thing I have met in my travels, than I am at the society, habits, and condition of this city.

Instead of a rough, ignorant, and illiterate population, such as the Northern and Eastern people are in the habit of describing the people of Texas, I find a more open-hearted, hospitable set of people than any I ever met in the older States; and I will state my head and heart that for good breeding and general information they equal any population of the same number that can be secured.

How some folks, who talk of Texas as a spot outside of civilization, would open their eyes were they to visit the Tremont House here, and see Capt. Seymour, the gentlemanly and affable host, leading a table groaning under the weight of good things, and surrounded by as fair women, and fine looking men as we can find in any city, or in any land. I have said a great many hard things about Texas when I didn't know any thing about it; but I recant, I take all back.

Nobody here believes the rumor about Mexican invasion, recently brought to Corpus Christi, but think it all a ruse to sell a large lot of mules for the use of the army—said mules having recently arrived there. You shall hear from me again.

Horrible Fight.—We give below all the particulars we have received concerning a most horrible rencounter which took place between Messrs. John H. Pleasants, late Editor of the Richmond Whig, and Thomas Ritchie, Jr., Senior Editor of the Richmond Enquirer. The fight, or duel, as some call it, terminated in the death of Mr. Pleasants. We extract from the Charleston Courier, of the 2nd inst:

Further of the Richmond Rencounter.—Death of J. H. Pleasants.—A gentleman arrived here yesterday, direct from Richmond, gives us the following particulars of a paper of Saturday between Messrs. Ritchie and Pleasants.

Our informant states that a message was sent to him on an island, in the river, opposite Richmond armed. No arrangements as to the terms of the fight, it would appear, were made, nor were regular seconds appointed, but each were attended by several friends, as witnesses of the horrible and disgraceful scene. On approaching within some thirty yards of each other, the parties commenced firing with revolving and duelling pistols, advancing all the while. Several of the shots took effect on the person of Pleasants, while Ritchie was not materially, if at all, harmed. After firing the last shot, Mr. P. is stated, threw his empty pistol at his antagonist, hitting him in the mouth, when the two belligerents commenced operations with bowie knives, dirks, or swords, (as reports differ as to the character of the weapons used in the contest,) perhaps, all these instruments of destruction were used.

The result was that Mr. Pleasants was severely cut in several places—one of the wounds being in the abdomen, and so severe as to allow his entrails to protrude. The meeting took place on Wednesday morning, and Mr. Pleasants expired on Thursday night or Friday morning.

We give the above particulars as they were communicated to us by the gentleman alluded to above, and their general correctness is undoubted, as the facts were communicated to him at Washington, Richmond and Petersburg, with but little variation. Mr. Ritchie was at Washington on Thursday night.

The Richmond papers (with the exception of the Compiler, which briefly alludes to the fact,) are silent on the subject.

Below, we give such particulars as we find in the Baltimore papers.

The Baltimore Patriot of Thursday afternoon says:—"It is said that Mr. R. fired eight times, and Mr. Pleasants four times without effect. The parties then closed, and Mr. P. received a severe wound across the abdomen with a bowie knife, and Mr. R. a slight wound with a sword cane."

In another paragraph, in the same paper, it is stated that "they were stationed 200 yards apart with pistols, short swords and sword canes—to fire approaching and cut as they pleased. Pleasants was not quite killed, but is expected not to live. Ritchie received a cut across the face from Ritchie to ear—not dangerous. All the wounds inflicted at close quarters. Ritchie came to Washington last evening—is at his father's."

The Sun of Friday morning, gives a similar statement, justly remarking that if "this version of the rencounter is correct, it may without fear of contradiction, be deemed the most murderous and bloody affair that ever occurred among civilized men."

A Washington correspondent of the Sun, thus relates the occurrence:—"Much sensation has been produced here by the intelligence of the Richmond duel, or tragedy. Mr. Ritchie is here. He has a slight wound on his face, covered by a patch, which he received from his adversary's sword cane. Mr. Ritchie had two pair of duelling pistols, one a revolver, and a bowie knife. The pistol shots did not take effect. Mr. Pleasants received his wound from the bowie knife. Mr. Pleasants gave the invitation to Mr. R. by letter, to meet him on Wednesday morning, within four yards of a certain point. They met on the towpath of the Canal."

The Baltimore American thus notices the affair, received also from a correspondent at Washington:

"The mail will bring you the particulars of a rough and tumble fight on the James River, opposite Richmond yesterday morning, before the departure of the cars for the east. The parties were Messrs. John H. Pleasants, late of the Richmond Whig, and recently of the new paper established at Richmond, and Mr. Thos. Ritchie, Jr. son of the Editor of the Union. The parties went to the field by agreement, armed with several pistols each, and with swords. They took their distance and commenced firing,—the one firing four and the other six shots, each missing the other as they fired. The parties soon came in close contact,—one of the pistol shots taking effect upon Mr. P. The swords were now used.—Mr. Pleasants struck a blow which is probably true, as he was in the Rotunda of the Capitol this morning during the session of the House. Mr. Ritchie inflicted a heavy blow with a small sword which made a deep gash upon the abdomen of his antagonist. His friends think he will not recover, and it is probable that he may not from the character of his wound. Mr. Ritchie came to the city last night and is now the guest of his father, Mr. Pleasants, it is said, was able to leave the scene of this bloody strife, in his own carriage. The immediate cause of this fight, it is said, was a card in the Richmond Enquirer, pronouncing Pleasants, "a rank coward."

The fight took place in the presence of several of the friends of each party. Mr. Pleasants is fifty-five years of age, and Mr. Ritchie not half so old."

A son of the Emerald Isle, meeting a countryman whose face was not perfectly remembered, after saluting him most cordially, inquired his name. "Walsh," said the gentleman. "Walsh," responded Paddy, "are ye from Dublin? I know two could make there of that name, was either of your mother or father?"

EXECUTIVE OFFICE. Raleigh, Feb. 23d, 1846.

As I send you an article, prepared in accordance with the direction of the Legislature, and designed to exhibit the experience of the States of the Union since the year 1839, in regard to the cost of profits of their State Prisons.

Please publish it in the Star, and send five copies of the paper containing it, to the Clerk of the County Court of each County in the State, for the use of the people of his County, and request each Editor of a newspaper in this State to give it one insertion, and forward his account this office.

Your obedient servant,

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

T. J. LEMAY, Esq.

PENITENTIARY QUESTION. Executive Office, Raleigh, Feb. 1846.

By the 4th section of the "Act concerning a Penitentiary," passed at the last session of the General Assembly, the Governor was required to open a correspondence with the Executives of the several States in which Penitentiaries "are now established," with a view to obtain "such statistical information, in relation to the profits and expenditures of those Institutions, since the year 1835, as may in his opinion be necessary for the information of the people, whose vote is to be taken, on the adoption of that system of punishment, at the election in August next; and to cause the same to be published in the newspapers of the State previously to the election."

A circular letter, embracing the necessary inquiries was accordingly prepared, and a copy sent to the Executive of each State and Territory of the Union, during the last Autumn. Prompt and satisfactory replies were in a short time received, from several of the States, and among them, some of those most distant from us. But, it is a source of regret that from others, in which the system is known to exist, no intelligence has been obtained.—Having delayed this publication longer than was desired, with the hope of procuring the returns of the year 1845, which has been in part realized, and waited until there is no reasonable ground to expect additional information from official sources, the undersigned presents the following as the result of his inquiries and researches:

In the State of MAINE.

Year	Profits.	Loss.
Net Pro. of State Prison in 1840.	\$1565 76	
" " " " 1841.	9119 62	
" " " " 1842.	836 13	
" " " " 1843.	677 56	
" " " " 1844.	1163 79	

MASSACHUSETTS.

Year	Profits.	Loss.
Net Loss of State Prison in 1840.		\$1015 92
" " " " 1841.		1015 92
" " " " 1842.	\$931 36	
" " " " 1843.	5022 11	
" " " " 1844.	269 63	

CONNECTICUT.

Year	Profits.	Loss.
Profits of State Prison in 1840.	\$4511 19	
" " " " 1841.	3282 90	
" " " " 1842.	8065 29	
" " " " 1843.	6069 25	
" " " " 1844.	6801 92	

This prosperous result is attributed in the Report of the Inspectors, to the fact, that the officers of the Prison have not been removed from office, with the changes of political parties, as has been the case in some other States.

NEW YORK has three Penitentiaries, viz: At Auburn, at Sing Sing or Mount Pleasant, and at Clinton, (the last recently erected.) Besides the State Prison at Blackwell's Island, for the punishment of inferior offences, At AUBURN.

Year	Profits.	Loss.
Profits of State's Prison in 1843.	\$3379 21	
" " " " 1844.	5806 12	
" " " " 1845.	7369 49	

Number of Prisoners 683.

At MOUNT PLEASANT.

Year	Profits.	Loss.
Loss from State's Prison, 1841.		\$5514 00
" " " " 1842.		13137 00
" " " " 1843.		29688 00
" " " " 1844.		18140 60

The statement respecting both these Prisons, for the last year, are obtained from the Message of Gov. Wright, dated January 6th, 1846, who remarks respecting the deficiency of \$18,140 60 at Mount Pleasant, that "this balance of expenditure has been met by drawing from the Treasury \$17,800, deposited therein from the former surplus earnings of the prison; and \$340 60 from a balance on hand at the close of the previous year."

There are in this Prison 797 convicts, including all the female prisoners in the State, 61 in number.

At CLINTON.—The Buildings being only partially completed, the statistics of Receipt and Expenditure are not furnished. It is noticed only, as showing a disposition in that State to extend the system.

NEW JERSEY.

In the State Prison, there is a gain during the past year, over and above the expense of supporting the prisoners, of \$5282, of which \$2000 have been paid into the Treasury.

Message Gov. Stratton, Jan. '46.

MARYLAND.

Year	Profits.	Loss.
Profits of State's Prison, 1843.	\$483 66	
" " " " 1845.	1230 92	

"This Institution has ceased to be an expense to the State, and I am warranted in expressing the opinion, that for the past year, it has been as judiciously managed in view of the moral improvement of its inmates as any similar Institution in the country." Message Gov. Pratt, Dec. 1845.

IN DELAWARE & SOUTH CAROLINA, Penitentiaries have never been established.

IN GEORGIA.

Until within the past two years the system has been a constant and heavy burthen to the State. But for the years 1844 and '45, it has yielded aggregate profits amounting to \$9,430 96. "Under the skill and management of the principal keeper, it has yielded a net income of \$8997 83 the present year. Whatever may have been heretofore the unrequited outlays of money on account of this Institution, thereby making it a distasteful burthen on the people, the problem is now solved, that convict labor may be so applied as to remunerate the public Treasury; and satisfy that active philanthropy which looked to guilt and its atonement, that preserved life, and reformed the offence." Message Gov. Crawford, Nov. 1845.

ALABAMA.

"It is greatly to be regretted that the Penitentiary has not yet been able to defray its own expenses. I am not sufficiently conversant with its fiscal operations to state to you why it has not." Message of Gov. Fitzpatrick, Dec. 1845. In a previous part of the Message, the Legislature is informed, that "the sum of \$15,000 appropriated at the last session of the General Assembly for the support of the Penitentiary the current year, was wholly insufficient to do so, and discharge the debts of the Institution at the period when the appropriation was made."

MISSISSIPPI.

A Report of a committee of the Legislature of that State, declares that the Receipts of the Penitentiary exceeded the expenditures in the year 1845; but by how much is not stated. The same report also avers that "the Penitentiary of Mississippi is now fully repairing the end of its erection, and responding both to the

commands of Justice and the anxious desire of benevolence."

Net Profit of Penitentiary, 1844, \$1337 00
" " " " 1845, 5110 00

ARKANSAS.

Gov. Drew, Jan. 13th, 1846, writes as follows:—"You will perceive from the agents' reports, (forwarded by him but not yet received here,) our State Prison so far, has been a tax upon our State, yet it is believed that in the course of a few years, it may be turned to profit. It must be remarked, however, that the Institution is productive of much good, and has secured a great saving in the expenditures for the suppression of crime, while it is eminently humane in its object."

MICHIGAN.

Profits of Pen. in 1845, \$2346 56.

Report of Prison Discipline Society Boston, KENTUCKY.

The Buildings of the State Prison were destroyed by fire in the autumn of 1844, and are now being rebuilt. It is reported to have yielded considerable profits for several years before this casualty.

OHIO.

Gov. Bartley, in his message of Dec. 1845, states the net profits of the Penitentiary for the year, at \$18,035 00. He previously says "the system of prison discipline which has been vigilantly adhered to, has been well calculated to accomplish the true objects of criminal punishment. Special regard has been paid to the complaint of a portion of our citizens, who have perhaps with good cause, alleged, that the system of prison labor, created an unjust competition with their business, and tended to depress their pursuits. So far as practicable, without a violation of old contracts for prison labor, the employment of the convict has been very properly, as well as profitably, been directed to those objects which do not conflict with the interests of the existing mechanical pursuits of the State."

An inspection of the letters and documents from which the foregoing statements have been collected, will be cheerfully afforded to any one desirous of further inquiry; as well as of a plan of Penitentiary buildings lodged in this office, by an Architect of reputation, who estimates the cost of their construction at \$30,000; it being a part of the design that additions shall be made, as required, by the labor of the inmates. (Signed.)

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

*NOTE.—Gov. Brown of Mississippi in noticing a similar complaint there, recommends the erection of a Factory of Woolen or Coarse Cottons in the Penitentiary to avoid such competition. Message Jan. 1845.

REMINISCENCES.

It is now fifty years since the ship Columbia, Capt. Kendrick, and the sloop Washington, of only sixty tons burthen, as tender to the ship, were fitted out at, and sailed from Boston, on a voyage of trade and discovery round the world. This was the first enterprize of the kind, and was crowned with success. There are circumstances attending it that are fresh in our memory, and worthy of record. When the expedition arrived at the North West Coast, Capt. Kendrick turned his back on his country—prevalled on a number of seamen to join him, took possession of the sloop Washington, and refused to return.—Capt. Robert Gray then took command of the Columbia, and continued the voyage. On his return he called at the different clusters of Islands in the South Seas, and among the rest at the Sandwich, where, as well as in other places, he met with the most friendly attentions from the natives, particularly at Owyhee, where their King resided. Such was the confidence placed in Capt. Gray, both by king and people, that they permitted him to bring away with him to Boston, their crown prince, fully relying on his promise to return him to them. The ship was absent upwards of three years, and had not been heard from for a large portion of the time, when in the summer of 1790, in a fine afternoon, we had just arrived at Boston from Worcester, when a strange ship bearing the stars and stripes of our country, arrived abreast of the castle and fired a national salute, which was promptly returned by that fortress.

The firing was distinctly heard and seen from Boston, but no one could imagine what ship it was, bearing our country's flag, and doing and receiving such high honor. The inhabitants were all in motion, and coming to the long wharf by thousands; in the interim the ship was recognized, and the artillery ordered out. As she came to anchor off the end of the wharf, the delighted multitude rent the air with joyful exclamations, while salvos of artillery shook the neighboring hills, and the astonished people hurried into the city to join in the general joy. The ship having returned the salute of the city, the Custom-House barge was manned, when the venerable Gen. Lincoln, collector of the port, with the owners of the Columbia, repaired on board, and after bidding a hearty welcome to Capt. Gray, and his princely messenger, they all returned to the wharf together, when the air again rang with loud acclamation, and the artillery again poured forth its thunder. The prince, who was an Apollo in personal symmetry and beauty, was dressed in a helmet of the ancient Roman form, covered with small feathers of the most beautiful plumage, which glittered in the sun, while on his body he wore a close dress, not visible except the sleeves, and over it a large and flowing robe, in the form of the toga, made of cloth covered with feathers precisely like the helmet. In this splendid costume, he took the arm of Capt. Gray, and a procession being formed, they marched to Gov. Hancock's,

The Lost Steamship President.—We have been shown a copy of the O'Leary (Irish) Examiner, of January 23d, which states that the Madrid Gazette asserts that the Minister of the Interior had received a communication from the Political Chief of Guipuzcoa, announcing that a bottle had been found floating in the water near Motrico, Spain, containing a paper of the contents of which the following words only could be ciphered:

"Ship President. We are blocked up in ice, and we can't live much time. * * * Kind friends will acquaint * * * We are dying of hunger. * * * I am fainting * * * If, if * * *"

The bottle was found by some fishermen, and handed to the Alcalde of Motrico, a few leagues from St. Sebastian. A copy of the paper has been communicated to the British Minister.

"The London Literary Gazette," in alluding to this account, says:

"The probability is that the unfortunate steamer went down nearly where last seen, and, owing to the weight of her machinery, and, floating now, unbroken and without fragments, to the surface, at a sad mid depth of ocean, as the strong current of these seas wafts her back to and fro. At some future time, when the perishing wood is separated from the heavy iron, and the last sinks, the last vestiges of the President may be met with on the Atlantic wave. This opinion is much strengthened by the following notice from the Pacific Ocean:—On the 30th of December, a part of the bulk of the Hambro, or Cleopatra's Barge, wrecked some fifteen or twenty years ago, started up from its watery bed and washed upon the shore. Many of the oak timbers are in quite a sound state, except so far as perforated by the shipworm."

Two Sea Serpents in the Chesapeake Bay.—Capt. Lawson, of the schr. Empire, of Snow Hill, Md., has furnished the New Haven Courier with the following account of the two monsters of the deep seen by him at the mouth of the Chesapeake last week:

Capt. Lawson was at the time in charge of the wheel, when his vessel started upon something, which he supposed to be a wreck, from the fact that a dark looking object, resembling at first glance a rusty spar, was at the same time seen standing erect, immediately by the side and above the railing. Soon, however, it was discovered to be a moving body, with a head and mouth, which was plainly marked by a reddish color along the side or about the head, and the captain with much alarm concluded that he was really and truly, instead of going over a wreck, in contact with the old fellow himself, the real "Sea Serpent."

After the schooner had passed over him, it was observed that there were two in company. The one first seen raised himself from the water some 10 or 20 feet, and exhibited a body in length, as near as could be ascertained, full six feet. About ten feet from the head there commenced a swell as large as a barrel, covered at stated distances with nearly pointed projections, and reached in length about ten feet, and then ended quite abruptly, when the body again resumed its regular form, which was, the captain thinks, about the circumference of a sailor's spar.

The full length of the serpent, or whatever it may have been, was judged to be some hundred feet, its head small in proportion to its body. The wind being light, the two were seen together, to the leeward, for full half an hour, seemingly amusing themselves by alternately rising upon the top of the water, and then sinking again beneath the surface; their heads whenever above the water, were always observed pointing to the east.

Case of Conscience.—Some years ago, a dispute between two merchants was submitted to arbitration, and eminent lawyers were employed on both sides. When the case came to be submitted, it was quite plain that the right was altogether on one side. The eminent character of the lawyer on the opposite side, made the referees curious to hear what he would say. When the referee broke up, one of the referees walked along Broadway with the counsel, and after talking over some small matters, said to him, "Mr. E., I was very much entertained and interested with your speech this afternoon, and now I wish you would tell me how you think it had anything to do with the case." "Poh!" said the lawyer, giving the referee a rough push, "When the client comes with a large fee and no case, what can a lawyer do?"

Government of Children.—I like the persuasion principle Master Eph. None of your licking business for me."

"Both principles are good, doctor—the stick of candy or coaxing system, and the stick of birch or coercion system. Both are for licking purposes, though for different ends, in some degree. A reasonable mixture, doctor—that's the true system, sir."

Said a loser, "why is my boot like a mischievous boy's head at school?" Because it needs a tap."

"Mind your helm there," growled an old sea captain to an Irishman at the wheel. "I thought you told me when I shipped you, that you was a good helmsman—that you could steer through a mosquito's eye." "So I'll be after showing ye's as quick as I find one, hav'n't I been hunting all round to find one to steer through, sure?"

A son of the Emerald Isle meeting a countryman whose face was not perfectly remembered, after saluting him most cordially inquired his name. "Walsh," said the gentleman. "Walsh, Walsh," responded Paddy, "are ye from Dublin? I know two old maids there of that name, was either of them your mother."

When the late Rev. Sydney Smith was told that it was intended to pave St. Paul's churchyard with blocks, his answer was that he thought there would be no difficulty in the matter, if the Dean and Chapter would put their heads together.

We heard one of our auctioneers recommending a bible as a first rate safe to keep money in, "for very few persons," said he, "ever think of looking in the bible for any thing."

"Mr. R. if you will get my pants done by Saturday night, I shall be forever indebted to you."

"If that is your game, they'll not be done, sure!" said the tailor.

A person being asked why a jail, in some parts of the United States, was called a "stone jug," answered that it was because it sometimes contained ardent spirits.

to a number of ladies and gentlemen, inviting them to call on an old gentleman and his young bride, residing in the "West End," for the purpose of having a cut of the cake, &c. The time came to which the cards of invitation called for, and with a host of friends of the new married couple. The crowd kept increasing to the utter astonishment of the wonder stricken groom who could not for his life imagine, how or why, his friends had hit upon the same day and hour to pay him their congratulatory visits. The mystery was at length explained and a right sociable time they had of it no doubt much to the chagrin of the wag who perpetrated the act. It sometimes happens that a good joke does no harm as in the present instance, but not always such strong jokes as the above have different results.

Preposterous Robbery.—Hickey, the keeper of the Court House, was much surprised an evening or two since, when his attention was called to the dome of that building, by seeing a large crowd of persons collected on the side walks and in the streets watching the movements of a small boy, who was busily engaged in cutting off a portion of the copper pipe which conveys the water from the platform of the dome. The altitude must be over one hundred feet, but there stood the little scamp as intently employed in hooking a pound or two of the county's copper, as he would have been on terra firma playing a game of marbles for keeps. The first thought that struck the vigilant keeper's mind was that he left the door which leads to the roof unlocked, and that the little fellow had found his way up to the dome by that means. If he was surprised at finding him there, that feeling must have changed into horror when the boy, discovering him below, coolly put the instrument with which he had been at work into his pocket, buttoned his jacket closely around him, and prepared to do as he was bid, which was to come down; but not by the route the keeper expected, for he walked to where the lightning rod, crossed over from the side of the main building to the dome and clasping it with his hands and feet, slid down it to the cornice of the main building and from thence to the ground in safety. This was a most daring feat, and witnessed by hundreds of persons. To get the copper pipe was his only motive for undertaking it, and he went up by the same means he came down; but he must have been ignorant of the fact that he was committing a depredation upon the very crown of justice.

St. Louis Era.

L. A. W.—LAW.

Some what remarkable, yet not altogether singular in the history of county courts, have been the proceedings of this our February term for Guilford. After the annual county business was despatched, the docket of civil cases occupied the court until Thursday evening. Some four or five litigated cases, which consumed nearly all the time specified, resulted in recoveries amounting in the aggregate to one dollar thirty-seven and a half cents, more or less! So "they say"—and Mr. T. is as good authority we suppose, in matters of law as of politics.

To give a more accurate idea of the litigation of the week, some particulars, derived from divers gentlemen of the legal and other professions, are annexed. Not having been in the court-room ourselves, we cannot vouch for complete accuracy; but we can say that all whom we heard to report upon the subject seemed honestly desirous to develop the grand idea of the matter.

One case, perhaps the first in order, was a suit for the contents of a fat hog; damages charged to the amount of seventy-five cents, and a verdict obtained for sixty-two and a half cents.

2d. A suit about a lot of corn, in which something like a dollar and a half was involved.

3d. An ex. an old blind bride, and some of our reporters say also a lame-stride, were in controversy. The plaintiff recovered a verdict for seventy-five cents, which, after final process, will probably be paid over in actual cash.

4th. A suit where both parties were admitted to be insolvent. There being, therefore, no possibility of either party recovering or losing any thing, we did not inquire which way it went.

5th. A suit on contract for certain rent corn, where for want of soil, or elbow-grease, or rain most probably, a third of a crop was not made! and consequently not recovered.

We have no room for the declarations, examination of witness, arguments of counsel, charges to the jury, &c. &c., on these important cases.

Some men will go to law, in spite of good counsel from lawyers, friends, and every body else. But it is a duty which the legal Profession owe to their own elevated standing, and it would always be an act of good grace to the community, to keep such picaresque business as much as possible out of Court.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Niagara Falls.—Some improvements have been made that will give additional attraction to this spot the coming season. The circular road on the American side at the foot of the falls is completed. The precipice is 250 feet. To make the descent easy and free from danger, the road in various windings is extended three fourths of a mile. It will be both a carriage and foot path. To guard against accidents, on the one side it is protected by a stone railing. The whole cost of the road will be \$6,000.

A steamboat is now building for a ferry boat from the foot of the road to the Canada shore, to be ready by the 1st of May. It is 80 feet in length, and with a beam of 20 feet. It is the intention of the company to commence a new Hotel in the spring at the heat of the road, which is in the vicinity of the Bellevue spring. The Hotel is to have a front 300 feet, with the two wings of 500 feet each. It is to be of brick, three stories in height, and will be one of the finest hotels in the country. The cost will be about \$70,000. The Bellevue Spring is about three fourths of a mile below the Cataract House. Its mineral waters have been spoken of favorably. When these various improvements are completed, Niagara will offer still more fascination to the traveler.

A Saltpetre Joke.—The Philadelphia Times states that in the midst of the exciting scene on the Wharf at the fire, on the night of the 18th ultimo, when a densely packed throng of people were collected, immediately in front of the stores that were wrapped in the raging element, a wag of a character; jumping upon a pier log, exclaimed at the top of his voice, "Gentlemen, will saltpetre explode?" The effect was electric. One individual sprang into the river—and a half-dozen went sprawling into the rivulets of wine and molasses that were running across the avenue, and hundreds fell pell-mell over each other, and ran helter skelter to the nearest point of supposed safety!

A substitute for the alter of roses has lately been discovered in France. It is prepared from the *pelargonium capitatum*. The experimenter cultivated this plant in the open air in a loamy soil. On distilling the leaves and stems, the produce of essential oil was much larger than could be obtained from roses, and the water was found excellent for perfumery. The experiment was so successful and profitable that it is to be repeated on a large scale.

ed a number.—Some wag the other day caused beautiful gilt cards to be direct-

The Richmond Star says that Mr. Heckler, near that place, has killed a hog which weighed 1400 lbs., the largest hog of which we have record.

CHARLESTON MARKET.—Feb. 29.

Rice.—The sales of the week are about 1600 tons at extremes, reaching from \$31 to \$34—the bulk going at prices ranging from \$32 to \$33 per hundred. The receipts since our last are 652 bales, and the stock it will be seen is estimated at 7186 tierces.

Rough Rice.—The purchases during the week have been confined exclusively to shippers, who have taken about 27,000 bushels, at prices ranging from 87 1/2 to 112 1/2, the bulk at 1 10 a \$1 12 1/2 for prime shipping parcels. The receipts since our last are 30,000 bushels.

Grain.—The receipts of Corn during the week reach 9000 bushels North Carolina and 6000 do. Western in bulk. We continue our former quotations, with the remark, however, that the arrivals of the former have consisted chiefly of common quality, which have gone off at prices ranging from 60 to 63c, and that the latter was sold at a price approximating to our lowest figure. The receipts of Peas are 4300 bushels, which have passed into second hands at prices within the range of our quotations. No Oats have been received this week, and present rates are nominal. There is nothing doing in Hay, and the receipts continue to go into store for the want of purchasers.

MARRIED.

In Columbus county, on the 15th ult., by Isham Williamson, Esq., Dr. Vaut, of Columbus, to Miss Frances Wells, of the same county.

At Concomery, Halifax, the seat of Thomas P. Devereaux, Esq., on the 19th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Rector of Christ Church, Raleigh, P. M. Edmondston, Esq., of Charleston, to Miss Catherine A. Devereaux.

In Fayetteville, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. Daniel Clark, to Miss Eliza Evans, daughter of the late Henry Evans.

In Cumberland county, on the 18th ult., Mr. John Kennedy, to Miss Agnes Bryant.

In Bertie county, on the 1st Jan'y, P. H. Winslow, Esq., to Miss M. E. Byrd.

DIED.

In this town, on the 26th ult., of chronic disease, Mrs. Ann E. Russell, aged 54 years.

In this town, on the 26th ult., Margaret Young, daughter of Mr. James Anderson, aged 2 years and 5 months.

In this town, on Monday last, Mr. John M. Caseaux, a native of France, but for many years a resident of Wilmington, aged 39.

In Wayne county, on the 27th ult., Mr. Edmund Merriam, aged 37 years, of Rocky Hill, Conn. He had been engaged in business in Wilmington for many years.

On the 3d ult., in the city of New Orleans, Thomas M. Wadsworth, Esq., aged 40 years, a native of Newbern, N. C., and for a series of years past a resident lawyer in New Orleans. Mr. W. was distinguished for his professional abilities.

In Athens, Ga., on the 5th ult., Mrs. Louisa Ann Whitfield, wife of Gen. George Whitfield, late of Lenoir county, N. C.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Hams, 8 a 84
Shoulders, 7 a 73
Western, 6 a 7

BEEF—Wax, 25 a 27

BUTTER, 14 a 18

BEER, bbl. mess, 9 00 a 00

prime, 5 50 a 6 50

CORN, 65 a 70

" Meal, 70 a 75

COFFEE, 8 a 9

COTTON, 5 a 6 1/2

CANDLES, tallow, 12 a 14

sperm, 30 a 35

Adamantine, 26 a 30

FEATHERS, 30 a 35

FLOUR, Canal, 7 00 a 7 00

Fayetteville, 5 25 a 5 75

HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs 90 a 1 12 1/2

IRON, 4 75 a 5 50

LARD, 8 a 9

Western, 8 a 9

LIME, Thomaston, 92 a 1 00

LUMBER—Saw mill, 12 00 a 13 00

Boards, plank & scant, 12 00 a 13 00

Quarter flooring, 13 00 a 14 00

Bill lumber extra prices.

River, Flooring boards, 11 50 a 12 00

wide, do, 7 00 a 7 50

Scantling, 4 00 a 6 00

Timber, 4 00 a 6 00

MOLASSES, W. I. 22 a 23

MACKEREL, No 1 retail, 13 a 14 00

2, 7 50 a 8 50

3, 4 00 a 4 50

4 1/2 a 5

NAILS, 4 a 4 00

Virgin dip, 1 a 1 65

Tar, 1 25 a 1 37 1/2

Pitch, 1 55 a 2 50

Rosin No. 1, 1 55 a 2 50

2, 30 a 50

3, 55 a 1 00

Sp. Turp., 1 00 a 1 00

OIL, Sperm, 65 a 75

PEASE, Ground, 65 a 70

Black eye, 60 a 65

GOV. bbl. 15 00 a 15 00

Northern Mess, 12 50 a 12 50

Prime, 5 00 a 5 50

Fresh, 4 25 a 4 50

RICE, 1 10 a 1 20

G. W. Bannerman, 35 a 50

SALT, Turkeys Island, bushel, 1 25 a 1 35

Liverpool, sack, 4 a 5 1/2

SOAP, 1 50 a 2 00

STAINLESS, country, 4 00 a 4 00

contract, 32 a 33

SEEDS, Northern Rum, 31 a 33

Gin, 27 a 31

Whiskey, 40 a 45

Apple Brandy, 12 1/2 a 25

STEEL, 12 1/2 a 25

STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough, 00 00 a 00 00

dressed, 8 00 a 10 00

R. O. Hhd. rough, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2

dressed, 7 a 7 1/2

SUGAR, West India, 13 a 14

New Orleans, 13 a 14

leaf, 9 00 a 9 75

TALLOW, 20 a 22

VANILLA, 30 a 25

WINE, Madeira, 70 a 25

Port, 34 a 45

Malaga, 34 a 45

WILMINGTON MARKET.—March 3.

NAVAL STORES.—From 5,000 to 6,000 barrels Turpentine have been sold since our last report at \$4 00 per barrel for soft, and \$2 for Hard, Tar, \$1 65.

There is very little Turpentine to arrive. The depression in the market is a matter of surprise, from the knowledge of the fact that there are not now 20,000 barrels of the old crop left in the woods—which quantity would be consumed in less than three weeks by the Distilleries in this place, and the new crop will only begin to arrive about the first of May next. We can hear of no sales in Spirits of Turpentine. In the absence of sales, holders are disposed to recede a shade from our quotations, viz: 60c per gallon.

LUMBER & TIMBER.—The article of Lumber is very dull of sale. In fact, we can hear of no sales to report. We have lowered our quotations to \$11 50 a \$12, for Flooring boards. Timber sells rather more readily than during the previous week. But prices have not varied materially. We quote to-day as follows:—Red Oak, hhd dressed, are again lower. Last sales \$8 a \$10.

SHINGLES.—This article has declined very materially since last report. The last sales were made at \$1 50 and \$2.

COFFEE.—Scarce. Quotations without change.

LIME.—Retailing from store at \$1 50. None at hand.

MOLASSES.—None in first hands—sales have been made at 22 a 23c, during the past week.

GROUND PEAS.—The crop of Peas Nuts have about all arrived in market—about 30,000 bushels have been received this year. See quotations for present rates.

SUGAR.—A lot of 25 hhd new crop Porto Rico, direct, sold at 84 a 85c. New Orleans more firm, at 7 a 7 1/2.

CORN.—One cargo, about 1000 bushels, has arrived since last report, and is selling from on shipboard, in quantities to suit purchasers, at 65 and 70c per bushel.

BACON.—The market is without change, in regard to prices. See quotations. The supply is good.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 28, Brig William, Fish, Fairhaven, Mass., to Russell & Gamble.

Schr. P. B. Savery, Wilder, Philadelphia, to C. D. Ellis & Co.

Schr. Onslow, McDonald, New River, turpentine, to Sanford & Smith.

March 2, brig Belle, Myers New York, to G. W. Davis.

Schr. J. D. Jones, Cole, New York, to R. W. Brown.

The bell and J. D. Jones are at quarantine.

Schr. J. C. Smith, Collet, New York, to R. W. Brown.

Schr. H. Price, Beaton, New Port, to C. D. Ellis & Co.

Schr. H. Anawson, Swasey, St. Thomas, to J. Hathaway & Son.

CLEARED.

26—schr. L. P. Smith, Brewster, New York, by R. W. Brown.

28—brig R. C. Fisher, Conklin, New York, by C. D. Ellis & Co.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Francis, New York, by R. W. Brown.

Schr. Waccamaw, Vincent, Charleston, by F. Sells & Co.

March 3 brig Francis, Savin, Jamaica, by G. W. Davis.

Schr. Batavia, Park, Baltimore, by G. W. Davis.

Schr. Angeline R. Thomson, Ireland, Philadelphia, by G. W. Davis.

4—schr. Onslow, McDonald, Charleston, by Sanford & Smith.

5—brig Gordon, Murch, St. Domingo, by C. D. Ellis & Co.

6—brig Wm. Purrington, Brown, Gaudaloupe, by E. Dickinson.

Capt. Dickson, of the brig William, arrived at this port from Fairhaven, Mass., picked up just South of Cape Lookout, a seaman's chest, containing clothing, a Catholic prayer book with the name of Mary Alteridge in it, and also a letter directed to John Alteridge, 14 Greenland street, Liverpool.

The chest had not been long in the water. New York papers will please copy this notice.

The schr. Friendship, Capt. Farrow, from Middleton, for this port, with Corn and Peas, is said to have been wrecked in the gale of the 15th and 16th ult., whilst running into Bogues Inlet, having sprung a leak in the gale. Vessel and cargo a total loss. Captain and crew saved.

Arrivals at the Carolina Hotel since last Thursday.

J. S. Austin, New York, J. R. Cooper, do

E. K. Stanley, Newbern, L. W. Lumpkins, do

Rev. O. J. Coffey, do E. F. Debbille, do

J. W. Watson, do do H. H. Hagan, do

S. Biddle, do do H. Horns, do

J. D. Barksdale, Bladen, do

H. O'Brien, do do L. B. Stanton, N. Y.

S. Phipps, Cumberland, do do W. Watkins, do

H. B. Blair, England, do do W. S. Brantley, do

M. Murphy, Sampson, Wm. Budd, Jr., do

J. B. Leary, New Haven, J. H. Person, do

Saml. Brown, do do R. B. Lambert, do

J. Collier, Raleigh, Miss M. Reed, do

D. A. McNeill, Cumberland, S. S. Jackson, do

M. McNeill, do do Moore C. Winter, do

J. M. P. H. L. Anderson, do do

J. M. Sykes, Brunswick, S. P. Anker, do

J. Robinson, do do Chatham A. Nixon, do

H. N. R. R. do do F. J. H. H. do

